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Bibliography

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Epitome

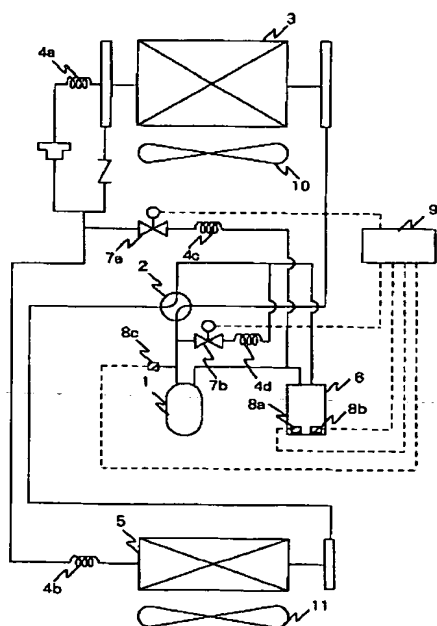
(57) [Abstract]

[Technical problem] The air conditioner which enabled operation suitable irrespective of the class of refrigerant enclosed in a refrigerating cycle.

[Means for Solution] In a refrigerating cycle with a gas bypass circuit and a liquid bypass circuit, the solenoid valves 7a and 7b for bypass circuits are controlled by the outdoor control section 9 proper according to the class of refrigerant which forms and encloses refrigerant detection equipment 8a and the temperature detection equipments 8b and 8c with the lower part of an accumulator 6.

[Translation done.]

図 1



1…圧縮機 2…四方弁 3…凝縮器 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d…膨張弁
5…蒸発器 6…アキュムレータ 7a, 7b…電磁弁 8a…冷媒検出装置
8b, 8c…温度検出装置 9…室外制御部 10…室外ファン 11…室内ファン

[Translation done.]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] A compressor, a four way valve, an outdoor heat exchanger, a throttle valve, indoor heat exchanger, and an accumulator constitute a refrigerating cycle. The bypass circuit which returns some elevated-temperature gas refrigerants breathed out from the compressor to the inflow side to an accumulator through a control valve or a solenoid valve, and an expansion valve (gas bypass circuit), The bypass circuit (liquid bypass circuit) which returns a part of high-pressure liquid cooling intermediation after condenser passage to a compressor intake side through a control valve or a solenoid valve, and an expansion valve is set to either or the refrigerating cycle which it both has. The air conditioner characterized by the ability of either single refrigeration (R-22) or a non-azeotropy mixing refrigerant to use the refrigerant enclosed in a refrigerating cycle.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the bypass circuitry of an air conditioner and control which were controlled by the same refrigerating cycle with the liquid cooling intermediation temperature which collects in an accumulator, the temperature detection equipment which detects a refrigerant class, and refrigerant detection equipment the optimal irrespective of the refrigerant presentation to be used.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The control approach of the bypass circuit equipped with the heater for heating the refrigerant which flows into an accumulator using the non-azeotropy mixing refrigerant which consists of a high-boiling point refrigerant and low-boiling point refrigeration is learned as indicated by JP,7-190515,A. Moreover, the method of establishing a means to change the controlled parameter of the store data of a freezer with the refrigerant to be used is learned as indicated by JP,4-341885,A.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] With the above-mentioned conventional technique, with the ***** refrigerant presentation enclosed in a refrigerating cycle, the configuration of a refrigerating cycle is changed and the class as a product was crossing variably. Moreover, the configuration of a refrigerating cycle prepared the refrigerant class circuit changing switch etc., in order to suppose that it is the same and to maintain suitable operational status according to a ***** refrigerant presentation, and since control correspondence was carried out, it had the fault used as the cycle instability resulting from a setting mistake, un-setting up, etc.

[0004] The purpose of this invention is also in the refrigerating cycle which used the refrigerant of what kind of refrigerant presentation to maintain suitable operational status and obtain the stable engine performance, without changing a cycle component part, the circuit changing switch for control modification, etc.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, the configuration of the refrigerating cycle of this invention presupposes that it is the same, has refrigerant detection equipment which detects the temperature detection equipment which detects the temperature of liquid-cooling intermediation to an accumulator, and a refrigerant class, doubles with a refrigerant class the bypass circuit which supplies an elevated-temperature gas refrigerant in an accumulator with the signal from these equipments, controls it suitably, and enabled it to maintain suitable operational status.

[0006] Moreover, with the signal from said equipment, the bypass circuit which supplies high-pressure liquid cooling intermediation to a compressor intake side can be doubled with a refrigerant class, it can control suitably, the abnormality elevated temperature of the regurgitation gas from a compressor can be controlled, and suitable operational status can be maintained.

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Drawing 1 is an example which showed the refrigerating cycle schematic diagram of the air conditioner concerning the example of this invention.

[0008] In drawing 1, the basic cycle consists of a compressor 1, a four way valve 2, a condenser (it is an evaporator at the time of heating) 3, expansion valves 4a and 4b, an evaporator (it is a condenser at the time of heating) 5, an accumulator 6, etc. The bypass circuit (gas bypass) which returns some elevated-temperature gas refrigerants breathed out from the compressor 1 to the inflow side of an accumulator 6 through solenoid-valve 7a and expansion valve 4c, It has the bypass circuit (liquid bypass) which returns a part of high-pressure liquid cooling intermediation after condenser 3 passage to a compressor's 1 intake side through solenoid-valve 7b and 4d of expansion valves.

[0009] Moreover, temperature detection equipment 8b which detects temperature as refrigerant detection equipment 8a which detects the class of collected liquid cooling intermediation is connected to the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of an accumulator 6, and the signal sent from these detection equipments 8a and 8b is sent to the outdoor control section 9.

[0010] Actuation of the air conditioner constituted as mentioned above is explained.

[0011] For example, if the refrigerant enclosed in a refrigerating cycle considers as a single refrigerant, the gas refrigerant compressed into an elevated temperature and high pressure with the compressor 1 passes along a four way valve 2, flows into a condenser 3, and it will be cooled by the air ventilated by the fan 10 for outdoor, and it will turn into a condensate-ized refrigerant. The condensate-ized refrigerant is decompressed by expansion valve 4b, flows into an evaporator 5, cools the air ventilated by the indoor fan 11, it turns into a gas refrigerant, passes [it passes along liquid piping, and] along an accumulator 6, and returns to a compressor 1.

[0012] In this refrigerating cycle, a refrigerant class is judged with the data memorized by the outdoor control section 9 using the signal detected in refrigerant detection equipment 8a which liquid cooling intermediation may collect in an accumulator 6 at the time of operation starting etc., and was attached in the accumulator 6 lower part. The temperature detected in temperature detection equipment 8b attached in the accumulator 6 lower part at coincidence and the target temperature memorized by the outdoor control section 9 according to the

refrigerant class are measured, when the temperature of the accumulator 6 lower part is lower, solenoid-valve 7a for bypass circuits is opened, and when the target temperature conversely set up according to the refrigerant class is lower, solenoid-valve 7a for bypass circuits is closed.

[0013] The temperature in an accumulator 6 rises, and since some elevated-temperature gas refrigerants breathed out from the compressor 1 are incorporated through solenoid-valve 7a and expansion valve 4c by this to the inflow side of an accumulator 6, in connection with this, it gasifies gradually, and the refrigerant which was liquefied voice will be in a vapor-liquid two phase condition, and, finally will be gasified. For this reason, the liquid compression in the foaming phenomenon by the liquid return to a compressor 1 or a compressor can be prevented.

[0014] On the other hand, if the refrigerant enclosed in a refrigerating cycle considers as a non-azeotropy mixing refrigerant, the liquid cooling intermediation which collects in an accumulator will turn into a refrigerant with a high high-boiling point component ratio, and the refrigerant presentation which circulates through the inside of a cycle will change.

[0015] Then, a refrigerant class is judged by the control section 9 using the signal detected by said refrigerant detection equipment 8a similarly attached in the accumulator 6 lower part, the target temperature memorized and the temperature detected by temperature detection equipment 8b attached in the accumulator 6 lower part are measured, and solenoid-valve 7a for bypass circuits is controlled.

[0016] The flow chart which packed the control system about the above gas bypass circuit is drawing 2.

[0017] Next, when the coolant temperature breathed out from a compressor 1 is high, in order to hold down the degree of superheat of a regurgitation refrigerant to below the critical temperature, The regurgitation gas critical temperature remembered to be the temperature detected in regurgitation gas-temperature detection equipment 8c of a compressor 1 by the outdoor control section 9 by the signal from refrigerant detection equipment 8a attached in the accumulator 6 lower part is measured. When the regurgitation gas temperature of a compressor 1 is higher, solenoid-valve 7b for bypass circuits is opened, and when the regurgitation gas critical temperature conversely memorized by the outdoor control section 9 is higher, solenoid-valve 7b for bypass circuits is closed.

[0018] In the case of a non-azeotropy mixing refrigerant, when the refrigerant with a high high-boiling point component ratio collected in the accumulator 6, since the refrigerant presentation which circulates through the inside of a refrigerant cycle changes and a refrigerant with a high low-boiling point component ratio circulates through this, it is an effective means to the regurgitation gas temperature from a compressor 1 rising on the contrary from the property (the low-boiling point refrigerant of the evaporation pressure of the same temperature being more expensive).

[0019] The flow chart which packed the control system about the above liquid bypass circuit is drawing 3.

[0020] Drawing 4 is an example at the time of using an electronic expansion valve instead of the solenoid valves 7a and 7b of the aforementioned liquid bypass circuit and a liquid bypass circuit, and expansion valves 4c and 4d, drawing 5 is the example of a refrigerating cycle only with the aforementioned liquid bypass circuit, and drawing 6 is the example of the refrigerating cycle which had only the aforementioned gas bypass circuit. Since it is the same, these explanation is abbreviated to the above.

[0021]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, in the refrigerating cycle which has either a gas bypass circuit and a liquid bypass circuit and both, detection of the class of liquid cooling intermediation which collects on the accumulator lower part and temperature, and the regurgitation gas temperature from a compressor is enabled, since a gas bypass circuit and a liquid bypass circuit are controllable by comparing with the monograph affair in an outdoor control section, it cannot care about the refrigerant class enclosed in a refrigerating cycle, but suitable operational status can be maintained.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] A refrigerating cycle schematic diagram with a gas bypass circuit and a liquid bypass circuit at one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The flow chart Fig. into which the control system about a gas bypass circuit was packed.

[Drawing 3] The flow chart Fig. into which the control system about a liquid bypass circuit was packed.

[Drawing 4] The using electronic expansion valve as object for bypass circuit control refrigerating cycle schematic diagram in the second example of this invention.

[Drawing 5] A refrigerating cycle schematic diagram only with a liquid bypass circuit at the third example of this invention.

[Drawing 6] A refrigerating cycle schematic diagram only with a gas bypass circuit at the fourth example of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

1 [-- An expansion valve, 5 / -- An evaporator, 6 / -- An accumulator, 7a, 7b / -- A solenoid valve, 8a / -- Refrigerant detection equipment, 8b, 8c / -- Temperature detection equipment, 9 / -- Outdoor control section.] -- A compressor, 2 -- A four way valve, 3 -- A condenser, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d

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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 4]

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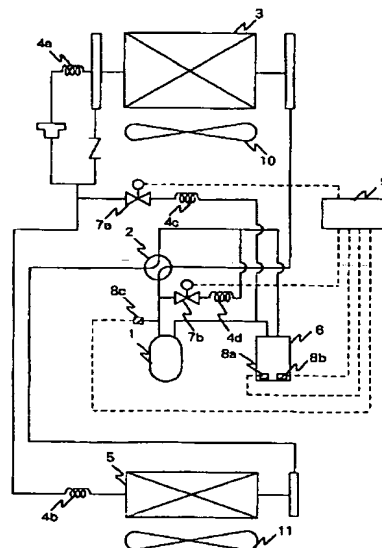
(54) 【発明の名称】 空気調和機

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 冷凍サイクル内に封入する冷媒の種類に拘らず、適切な運転を可能とした空気調和機。

【解決手段】 ガスバイパス回路と液バイパス回路を有した冷凍サイクルにおいて、アキュムレータ6の下部に冷媒検出装置8aと温度検出装置8b、8cを設け、封入する冷媒の種類に応じて室外制御部9にてバイパス回路用電磁弁7a、7bを適正に制御する。

図 1



1…圧縮機 2…膨張弁 3…凝縮器 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d…蒸発器
5…蒸発器 6…アキュムレータ 7a, 7b…電磁弁 8a…冷媒検出装置
8b, 8c…温度検出装置 9…室外制御部 10…室外ファン 11…室内ファン

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】圧縮機、四方弁、室外熱交換器、絞り弁、室内熱交換器、アキュムレータにより冷凍サイクルを構成し、圧縮機から吐出された高温ガス冷媒の一部を制御弁もしくは電磁弁及び膨張弁を介しアキュムレータに流入側に戻すバイパス回路（ガスバイパス回路）と、凝縮器通過後の高圧液冷媒の一部を制御弁もしくは電磁弁及び膨張弁を介し圧縮機吸込側に戻すバイパス回路（液バイパス回路）をいずれか一方、もしくは両方有する冷凍サイクルにおいて、

冷凍サイクル内に封入する冷媒を単一冷凍（R-22）もしくは非共沸混合冷媒のどちらでも使用することができることを特徴とする空気調和機。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、使用する冷媒組成に拘らずアキュムレータ内に溜まる液冷媒温度と冷媒種類を検知する温度検出装置と冷媒検出装置を有した同一の冷凍サイクルにて最適に制御するようにした空気調和機のバイパス回路構成及び制御に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】特開平7-190515号公報に記載されているように、高沸点冷媒と低沸点冷媒とから成る非共沸混合冷媒を用い、アキュムレータに流入される冷媒を加熱するための加熱器を備えたバイパス回路の制御方法が知られている。また、特開平4-341885号公報に記載されているように、使用する冷媒によって冷凍装置の記憶装置データの制御定数を変更する手段を設ける方法が知られている。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記の従来技術では、冷凍サイクル内に封入する雑々な冷媒組成により、冷凍サイクルの構成を変えており、製品としての種類が多岐に渡っていた。また、冷凍サイクルの構成は同一とし、雑々な冷媒組成に合わせて適切な運転状態を保つために、冷媒種類切替スイッチなどを設けて、制御対応させていたため、設定ミスや未設定などに起因したサイクル不安定となる不具合があった。

【0004】本発明の目的は、いかなる冷媒組成の冷媒を用いた冷凍サイクルにおいても、サイクル構成部品や制御変更の為の切替スイッチなどを変えることなく、適切な運転状態を保ち、安定した性能を得ることにある。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の目的を達成するために、本発明の冷凍サイクルの構成は同一とし、アキュムレータに液冷媒の温度を検知する温度検知装置と冷媒種類を検知する冷媒検出装置を有し、これら装置からの信号によりアキュムレータ内に高温ガス冷媒を供給するバイパス回路を冷媒種類に合わせ適宜制御し、適切な運転状態を保つことができるようにした。

【0006】また、前記装置からの信号により、圧縮機吸込側に高圧液冷媒を供給するバイパス回路を冷媒種類に合わせ適宜制御し、圧縮機からの吐出ガスの異常高温を抑制し、適切な運転状態を保つことができる。

【0007】

【発明の実施の形態】図1は、本発明の実施例に係る空気調和機の冷凍サイクル系統図を示した一例である。

【0008】図1において、基本サイクルは圧縮機1、四方弁2、凝縮器（暖房時は蒸発器）3、膨張弁4a、4b、蒸発器（暖房時は凝縮器）5、及びアキュムレータ6などから構成されており、圧縮機1から吐出された高温ガス冷媒の一部を電磁弁7a及び膨張弁4cを介し、アキュムレータ6の流入側に戻すバイパス回路（ガスバイパス）と、凝縮器3通過後の高圧液冷媒の一部を電磁弁7b及び膨張弁4dを介し、圧縮機1の吸込側に戻すバイパス回路（液バイパス）が備えられている。

【0009】また、アキュムレータ6の底部には、溜まった液冷媒の種類を検知する冷媒検知装置8aと、温度を検知する温度検出装置8bが接続されており、これら検出装置8a、8bから送られた信号は室外制御部9に送られる。

【0010】以上のように構成された空気調和機の動作について説明する。

【0011】例えば、冷凍サイクル内に封入される冷媒が単一冷媒とすると、圧縮機1にて、高温・高圧に圧縮されたガス冷媒は、四方弁2を通り、凝縮器3に流入し、室外用ファン10によって送風された空気により冷却されて凝縮液化冷媒となる。凝縮液化した冷媒は、液配管を通り、膨張弁4bにより減圧され蒸発器5に流入し、室内ファン11によって送風された空気を冷却し、ガス冷媒となってアキュムレータ6を通り、圧縮機1へと戻る。

【0012】この冷凍サイクルにおいて、運転始動時などにアキュムレータ6内に液冷媒が溜まることがあり、アキュムレータ6下部に取り付けられた冷媒検出装置8aにて検出された信号を用いて、室外制御部9に記憶されているデータにより冷媒種類を判断する。同時に、アキュムレータ6下部に取り付けられた温度検出装置8bにて検出された温度と、冷媒種類により室外制御部9に記憶されている目標温度とを比較し、アキュムレータ6下部の温度の方が低い場合はバイパス回路用電磁弁7aを開け、逆に冷媒種類により設定された目標温度の方が低い場合はバイパス回路用電磁弁7aを閉じる。

【0013】これにより、圧縮機1から吐出された高温ガス冷媒の一部が電磁弁7a及び膨張弁4cを介して、アキュムレータ6の流入側へ取り込まれるため、アキュムレータ6内の温度が上昇し、これに伴って液状態だった冷媒は徐々にガス化し、気液二相状態になり最終的にはガス化する。このため、圧縮機1への液戻りによるフ

ォーミング現象や圧縮機内における液圧縮を防止するこ

とができる。

【0014】一方、冷凍サイクル内に封入される冷媒が非共沸混合冷媒とすると、アキュムレータ内に溜まる液冷媒は、高沸点成分比率の高い冷媒となり、サイクル内に循環する冷媒組成が変化してしまう。

【0015】そこで、前記同様、アキュムレータ6下部に取り付けられた冷媒検出装置8aにより検出された信号を用いて、制御部9にて冷媒種類を判定し、記憶されている目標温度と、アキュムレータ6下部に取り付けられた温度検出装置8bにより検出された温度とを比較し、バイパス回路用電磁弁7aを制御する。

【0016】以上のガスバイパス回路に関する制御方式をまとめたフローチャートが図2である。

【0017】次に、圧縮機1から吐出される冷媒温度が高い場合、吐出冷媒の過熱度を限界温度以下に抑えるため、圧縮機1の吐出ガス温度検知装置8cにて検出された温度と、アキュムレータ6下部に取り付けられた冷媒検出装置8aからの信号により室外制御部9にて記憶されている吐出ガス限界温度とを比較し、圧縮機1の吐出ガス温度の方が高い場合はバイパス回路用電磁弁7bを開け、逆に室外制御部9に記憶されている吐出ガス限界温度の方が高い場合は、バイパス回路用電磁弁7bを閉じる。

【0018】これは、非共沸混合冷媒の場合、アキュムレータ6内に高沸点成分比率の高い冷媒が溜まったことにより、冷媒サイクル内を循環する冷媒組成が変化し、低沸点成分比率の高い冷媒が循環するためその特性（同一温度の蒸発圧力は低沸点冷媒の方が高い）から、かえって圧縮機1からの吐出ガス温度が上昇することに対して、有効な手段である。

【0019】以上の液バイパス回路に関する制御方式をまとめたフローチャートが図3である。

【0020】図4は、前記の液バイパス回路及び液バイ

* バス回路の電磁弁7a、7bと膨張弁4c、4dの替わりに電子膨張弁を用いた場合の実施例であり、図5は、前記の液バイパス回路のみを有した冷凍サイクルの実施例であり、図6は前記のガスバイパス回路のみ有した冷凍サイクルの実施例である。これらの説明は、前記と同様のため省略する。

【0021】

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、ガスバイパス回路及び液バイパス回路のいずれか一方、もしくは両方を有する冷凍サイクルにおいて、アキュムレータ下部に溜まる液冷媒の種類及び温度、圧縮機からの吐出ガス温度の検知を可能とし、室外制御部内の各条件と比較することによりガスバイパス回路及び液バイパス回路を制御することができるため、冷凍サイクル内に封入する冷媒種類を気にせず、適切な運転状態を保つことができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施例でガスバイパス回路と液バイパス回路を有した冷凍サイクル系統図。

【図2】ガスバイパス回路に関する制御方式をまとめたフローチャート図。

【図3】液バイパス回路に関する制御方式をまとめたフローチャート図。

【図4】本発明の第二の実施例でバイパス回路制御用として電子膨張弁を用いた冷凍サイクル系統図。

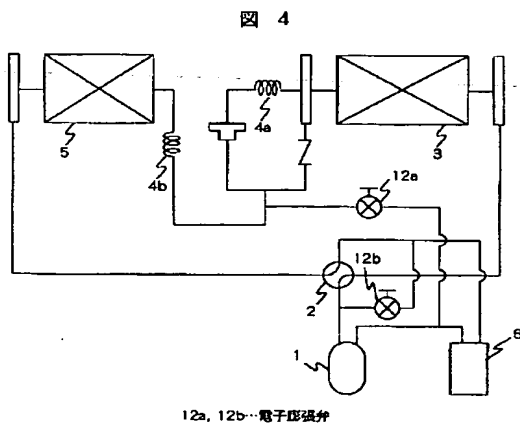
【図5】本発明の第三の実施例で液バイパス回路のみを有した冷凍サイクル系統図。

【図6】本発明の第四の実施例でガスバイパス回路のみを有した冷凍サイクル系統図。

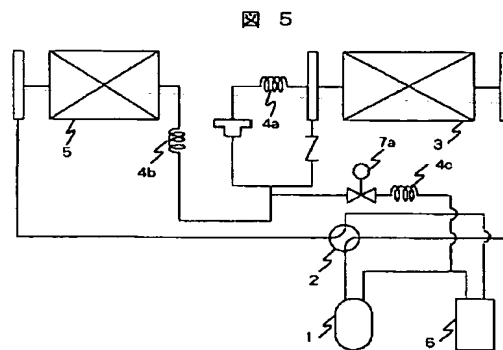
【符号の説明】

1…圧縮機、2…四方弁、3…凝縮器、4a、4b、4c、4d…膨張弁、5…蒸発器、6…アキュムレータ、7a、7b…電磁弁、8a…冷媒検出装置、8b、8c…温度検出装置、9…室外制御部。

【図4】

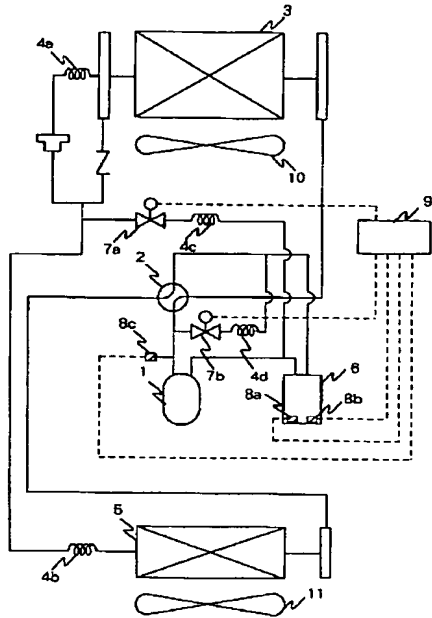


【図5】



【図1】

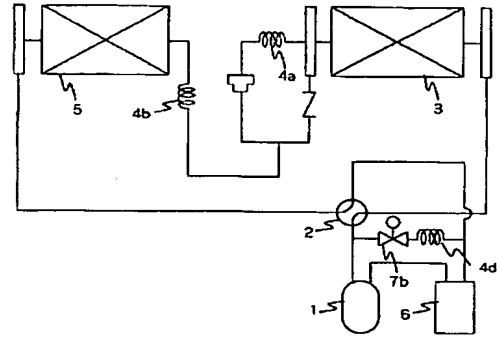
図 1



1…圧縮機 2…四方弁 3…凝縮器 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d…温度検出点
 5…蒸発器 6…アキュムレータ 7a, 7b…電磁弁 8a…冷媒検出装置
 8b, 8c…温度検出装置 9…室外制御部 10…室外ファン 11…室内ファン

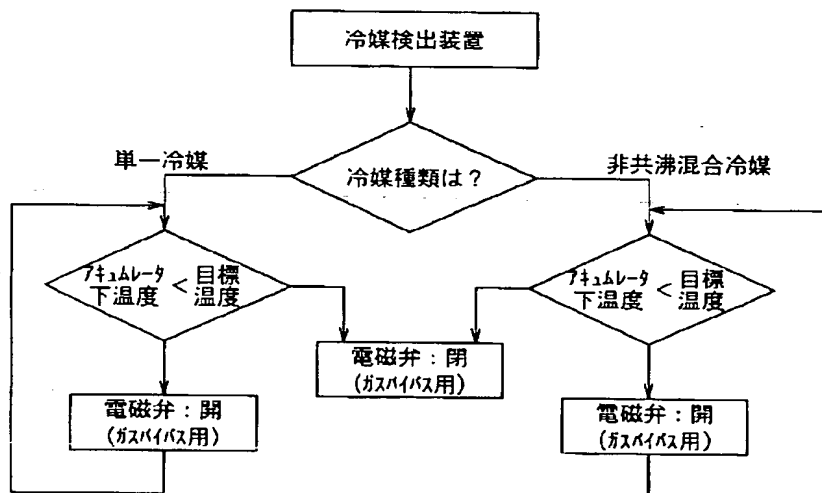
【図6】

図 6



【図2】

図 2



【図3】

図 3

